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EXAMINER

MANOSKEY, JOSEPH D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2113

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/21/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/666,652

Applicant(s)

CREAMER ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph D. Manoskey

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 September 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/8/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 14-34 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Referring to claims 14-17, the claim is directed to "A debugger" and all the limitations are software elements of a debugger, thus being a program per se.

Referring to claims 18-21, the claim is directed to "A ghost agent" and all the limitations are software elements of the ghost agent, thus being a program per se.

Referring to claim 22-34, the claim is directed to "a machine-readable storage" and "executable by a machine for causing the machine to". This is considered non-statutory subject matter. The Examiner suggests the Applicant change the limitation to read "A computer-readable storage medium" and "executable by computer for causing the computer to".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 14, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Boukobza, et al., U.S. Patent 6,122,664, hereinafter referred to as “Boukobza”.

5. Referring to claim 14, Boukobza teaches a management node for a plurality of nodes of a distributed management environment that includes testing conditions and reconfiguring or correcting actions, this is interpreted as a debugger comprising a plurality of hosts, wherein said hosts are software objects for an application domain distributed within different grids of a grid environment (See Col. 1, lines 10-15 and Col. 2, lines 45-52). Boukobza discloses autonomous agents being installed in nodes to be monitored, and the nodes being monitored are objects, this is interpreted as at least one ghost agent configured to be associated with a selected one of said hosts, wherein said ghost agent is further configured to debug said associated host (See Col. 3, lines 12-13 and Col. 4, lines 63-67).

Boukobza teaches an administrator on the management node give commands for monitoring via a configuration file for the monitoring agent which is then activated

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(See Col. 5, line 63 to Col. 6, line 42). Boukobza also teaches displaying the status of an object, this is interpreted as an interface for debugging said application domain, wherein said interface conveys debugging commands to said ghost agents and responsively receives debugging messages (See Col. 6, lines 24-26).

6. Referring to claim 16, Boukobza teaches logging the actions taken by each node being monitored for independent analysis by the management node, this is interpreted as a debugging data store configured to record said debugging messages from a plurality of ghost agents (See Col. 6, lines 32-35).

7. Referring to claim 17, Boukobza teaches logging the actions taken by each node being monitored for independent analysis by the management node, this is interpreted as a debugger analyzer configured to analyze data within said debugging data store (See Col. 6, lines 32-35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-13, 15, and 18-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boukobza in view of Putzolu et al., U.S. Patent 6,681,243, hereinafter referred to as "Putzolu".

10. Referring to claim 1, Boukobza teaches a method of management of a plurality of nodes of a distributed management environment that includes testing conditions and reconfiguring or correcting actions, this is interpreted as a method of debugging software objects within a grid software environment (See Col. 1, lines 10-15 and Col. 2, lines 45-52). Boukobza discloses autonomous agents being installed in nodes to be monitored, and the nodes being monitored are objects, this is interpreted as identifying a host, wherein said is a software object; and associating a ghost agent with said host (See Col. 3, lines 12-13 and Col. 4, lines 63-67). Boukobza teaches logging the actions taken by each node being monitored for independent analysis, this is interpreted as replicating actions executed by said host for use by said ghost agent; and debugging said host based upon said replication actions (See Col. 6, lines 32-35).

Boukobza does not teach moving said ghost agent from one grid within said grid environment to another grid, however Boukobza does teach monitoring multiple nodes and distributing the monitoring (See Col. 2, lines 20-25). Putzolu teaches managing a network and using mobile agents which can move from one device to another in the environment and such agents being applications to diagnose, report or correct network conditions (See Col. 3, lines 46-64 and col. 4, lines 15-23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the managing

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and debugging of software objects of Boukobza with the mobile managing objects of Putzolu. This would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention because it allows for easier and more effective management of a network (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 48-54).

11. Referring to claim 2, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including moving software agents to another device or environment, wherein agents can be both applications such as word processor and applications to diagnose, report, or correct network conditions, this is interpreted as moving said host from one grid within said grid environment to another grid; and, responsively moving said ghost agent in accordance with movement of said host (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 59-64 and Col. 4, lines 15-23).

12. Referring to claim 3, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including the monitored object being part of a production environment (See Boukobza, Col. 3, lines 12-17). Boukobza also teaches log files of the actions of each node for independent analysis performed by the management node, this is interpreted as said method further comprising the step of preventing said replicated actions from operationally executing in said production environment (See Boukobza, Col. 6, lines 30-35).

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13. Referring to claim 4, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including the administrator on the management node give commands for monitoring via a configuration file for the monitoring agent which is then activated, this is interpreted as wherein said debugging step further comprises the steps of: receiving a debugging command and executing said debugging command (See Boukobza, Col. 5, line 63 to Col. 6, line 42). Boukobza also teaches displaying the status of an object, this is interpreted as responsively generating at least one debugging message (See Boukobza, Col. 6, lines 24-26).

14. Referring to claim 5, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 4) including displaying the status of an object to the administer of the management node, this is interpreted as determining a location that is external to said ghost agent; and conveying said debugging messages to said determined location (See Boukobza, Col. 6, lines 24-28).

15. Referring to claim 6, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including each agent comprising modules that measure parameters and collecting the measurements, this is interpreted as debugging step further comprising the steps of: identifying a parameter defined within said host; and determining a value for said parameter using said ghost agent (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 30-34).

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16. Referring to claim 7, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including each agent comprising modules that measure dynamic parameters and collecting the measurements, this is interpreted as debugging step further comprising the steps of: determining said value for said parameter before one of said replicated actions is executed; and, determining a value for said parameter after said replicated action is executed (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 30-34).

17. Referring to claim 8, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including starting and stopping the monitoring process, this is interpreted as determining a processing break point for at least one of said replicated actions; and, halting execution of said replicated action at said processing break point (See Boukobza, Col. 5, lines 9-11).

18. Referring to claim 9, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 8) including each agent comprising modules that measure parameters and collecting the measurements, this is interpreted as debugging step further comprising the step of: determining at least one parameter value occurring at said processing break point (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 30-34).

19. Referring to claim 10, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including starting and stopping the monitoring process, this is interpreted as stepping the executing of at least a portion of said replicated actions (See

Boukobza, Col. 5, lines 9-11). Boukobza discloses each agent comprising modules that measure parameters and collecting the measurements, this is interpreted as for each execution step, determining at least one parameter value (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 30-34).

20. Referring to claim 11, Boukobza and Putzolu teaches all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including the autonomous agents installed on multiple nodes to be monitored, this is interpreted as selecting a plurality of hosts; and, for each selected host, repeating said associating step, said replicating step, and said debugging step (See Boukobza, Col. 4, lines 63-67).

21. Referring to claim 12, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 11) including monitoring applications in all the nodes, this is interpreted as wherein selected hosts, are utilized within an application domain, said method further comprising the step of debugging said application domain (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 39-46).

22. Referring to claim 13, Boukobza and Putzolu teaches all the limitations (See rejection of claim 12) including the process being portable to different platforms and being independent of the its operating system, this is interpreted as wherein said hosts are disposed within different grids of said grid environment, said method further comprising steps of: providing an interface for debugging said application domain,

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wherein said interface is configured to debug said hosts regardless of which grid said hosts are disposed within (See Boukobza, Col. 3, lines 51-53).

23. Referring to claim 15, Boukobza teaches all the limitations (See rejection of claim 14) except Boukobza does not teach wherein at least a portion of said hosts move from one grid within said grid environment to another grid, and wherein said ghost agents responsively move from grid to grid in accordance with movement of said associated host, however Boukobza does teach monitoring multiple nodes and distributing the monitoring (See Col. 2, lines 20-25). Putzolu teaches moving software agents to another device or environment, wherein agents can be both applications such as word processor and applications to diagnose, report, or correct network conditions (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 59-64 and Col. 4, lines 15-23).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the managing and debugging of software objects of Boukobza with the mobile managing objects of Putzolu. This would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention because it allows for easier and more effective management of a network (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 48-54).

24. Referring to claim 18, Boukobza discloses autonomous agents being installed in nodes to be monitored, this is interpreted as A ghost agent (See Col. 3, lines 12-13 and Col. 4, lines 63-67). Boukobza teaches a management node for a plurality of nodes of a distributed management environment that includes testing conditions and reconfiguring

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or correcting actions, this is interpreted as a ghost controller for managing interactions between said ghost agent and a grid environment (See Col. 1, lines 10-15 and Col. 2, lines 45-52). Boukobza discloses autonomous agents being installed in nodes to be monitored, and the nodes being monitored are objects and Boukobza teaches logging the actions taken by each node being monitored for independent analysis, this is interpreted as means for debugging said host using said ghost agent; and a ghost log configured to record debugging messages (See Col. 3, lines 12-13, Col. 4, lines 63-67, and Col. 6, lines 32-35).

Boukobza does not teach wherein said ghost agent automatically moves from grid to grid within grid environment to follow movements of a host, however Boukobza does teach monitoring multiple nodes and distributing the monitoring (See Col. 2, lines 20-25). Putzolu teaches moving software agents to another device or environment, wherein agents can be both applications such as word processor and applications to diagnose, report, or correct network conditions (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 59-64 and Col. 4, lines 15-23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the managing and debugging of software objects of Boukobza with the mobile managing objects of Putzolu. This would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention because it allows for easier and more effective management of a network (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 48-54).

25. Referring to claim 19, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 18) including an administrator on the management node give

commands for monitoring via a configuration file for the monitoring agent which is then activated (See Boukobza, Col. 5, line 63 to Col. 6, line 42). Boukobza also teaches displaying the status of an object, this is interpreted as an interface for associating said ghost agent with said host (See Boukobza, Col. 6, lines 24-26).

26. Referring to claim 20, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 18) including the autonomous agents installed in nodes to be monitored, thus being associated with the specific hosts, this is interpreted as further comprising a ghost identifier configured to identify said ghost agent to components within said grid environment (See Boukobza, Col. 4, lines 63-67).

27. Referring to claim 21, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 18) including managing a network and using mobile agents which can move from one device to another in the environment and such agents being applications to diagnose, report or correct network conditions, this is interpreted as means for disassociating said ghost agent from said host; and, means for associating said ghost agent with a different host (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 46-64 and col. 4, lines 15-23).

28. Referring to claim 22, Boukobza teaches a method, which is implemented on a various nodes of distributed system, of management of a plurality of nodes of a distributed management environment that includes testing conditions and reconfiguring

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or correcting actions, this is interpreted as a machine-readable storage having stored thereon, a computer program having a plurality of code sections, said code sections executable by a machine for causing the machine to performs steps (See Col. 1, lines 10-15 and Col. 2, lines 45-52). Boukobza discloses autonomous agents being installed in nodes to be monitored, and the nodes being monitored are objects, this is interpreted as identifying a host, wherein said is a software object; and associating a ghost agent with said host (See Col. 3, lines 12-13 and Col. 4, lines 63-67). Boukobza teaches logging the actions taken by each node being monitored for independent analysis, this is interpreted as replicating actions executed by said host for use by said ghost agent; and debugging said host based upon said replication actions (See Col. 6, lines 32-35).

Boukobza does not teach moving said ghost agent from one grid within said grid environment to another grid, however Boukobza does teach monitoring multiple nodes and distributing the monitoring (See Col. 2, lines 20-25). Putzolu teaches managing a network and using mobile agents which can move from one device to another in the environment and such agents being applications to diagnose, report or correct network conditions (See Col. 3, lines 46-64 and col. 4, lines 15-23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the managing and debugging of software objects of Boukobza with the mobile managing objects of Putzolu. This would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention because it allows for easier and more effective management of a network (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 48-54).

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29. Referring to claim 23, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including moving software agents to another device or environment, wherein agents can be both applications such as word processor and applications to diagnose, report, or correct network conditions, this is interpreted as moving said host from one grid within said grid environment to another grid; and, responsively moving said ghost agent in accordance with movement of said host (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 59-64 and Col. 4, lines 15-23).

30. Referring to claim 24, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including the monitored object being part of a production environment (See Boukobza, Col. 3, lines 12-17). Boukobza also teaches log files of the actions of each node for independent analysis performed by the management node, this is interpreted as wherein said actions executed by said host are executed within a production environment, said method further comprising the step of preventing said replicated actions from operationally executing in said production environment (See Boukobza, Col. 6, lines 30-35).

31. Referring to claim 25, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including the administrator on the management node give commands for monitoring via a configuration file for the monitoring agent which is then activated, this is interpreted as wherein said debugging step further comprises the steps of: receiving a debugging command and executing said debugging command (See

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Boukobza, Col. 5, line 63 to Col. 6, line 42). Boukobza also teaches displaying the status of an object, this is interpreted as responsively generating at least one debugging message (See Boukobza, Col. 6, lines 24-26).

32. Referring to claim 26, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 4) including displaying the status of an object to the administer of the management node, this is interpreted as determining a location that is external to said ghost agent; and conveying said debugging messages to said determined location (See Boukobza, Col. 6, lines 24-28).

33. Referring to claim 27, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including each agent comprising modules that measure parameters and collecting the measurements, this is interpreted as debugging step further comprising the steps of: identifying a parameter defined within said host; and determining a value for said parameter using said ghost agent (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 30-34).

34. Referring to claim 28, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including each agent comprising modules that measure dynamic parameters and collecting the measurements, this is interpreted as debugging step further comprising the steps of: determining said value for said parameter before one of

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said replicated actions is executed; and, determining a value for said parameter after said replicated action is executed (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 30-34).

35. Referring to claim 29, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including starting and stopping the monitoring process, this is interpreted as determining a processing break point for at least one of said replicated actions; and, halting execution of said replicated action at said processing break point (See Boukobza, Col. 5, lines 9-11).

36. Referring to claim 30, Boukobza and Putzolu teach all the limitations (See rejection of claim 8) including each agent comprising modules that measure parameters and collecting the measurements, this is interpreted as debugging step further comprising the step of: determining at least one parameter value occurring at said processing break point (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 30-34).

37. Referring to claim 31, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including starting and stopping the monitoring process, this is interpreted as stepping the executing of at least a portion of said replicated actions (See Boukobza, Col. 5, lines 9-11). Boukobza discloses each agent comprising modules that measure parameters and collecting the measurements, this is interpreted as for each execution step, determining at least one parameter value (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 30-34).

38. Referring to claim 32, Boukobza and Putzolu teaches all the limitations (See rejection of claim 1) including the autonomous agents installed on multiple nodes to be monitored, this is interpreted as selecting a plurality of hosts; and, for each selected host, repeating said associating step, said replicating step, and said debugging step (See Boukobza, Col. 4, lines 63-67).

39. Referring to claim 33, Boukobza and Putzolu disclose all the limitations (See rejection of claim 11) including monitoring applications in all the nodes, this is interpreted as wherein selected hosts, are utilized within an application domain, said method further comprising the step of debugging said application domain (See Boukobza, Col. 2, lines 39-46).

40. Referring to claim 34, Boukobza and Putzolu teaches all the limitations (See rejection of claim 12) including the process being portable to different platforms and being independent of the its operating system, this is interpreted as wherein said hosts are disposed within different grids of said grid environment, said method further comprising steps of: providing an interface for debugging said application domain, wherein said interface is configured to debug said hosts regardless of which grid said hosts are disposed within (See Boukobza, Col. 3, lines 51-53).

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41. Referring to claim 35, Boukobza teaches a management system of a plurality of nodes of a distributed management environment that includes testing conditions and reconfiguring or correcting actions, this is interpreted as a system for debugging software objects within a grid software environment (See Col. 1, lines 10-15 and Col. 2, lines 45-52). Boukobza discloses autonomous agents being installed in nodes to be monitored, and the nodes being monitored are objects, this is interpreted as means for identifying a host, wherein said is a software object; and means for associating a ghost agent with said host (See Col. 3, lines 12-13 and Col. 4, lines 63-67). Boukobza teaches logging the actions taken by each node being monitored for independent analysis, this is interpreted as means for replicating actions executed by said host for use by said ghost agent; and means for debugging said host based upon said replication actions (See Col. 6, lines 32-35).

Boukobza does not teach means for moving said ghost agent from one grid within said grid environment to another grid, however Boukobza does teach monitoring multiple nodes and distributing the monitoring (See Col. 2, lines 20-25). Putzolu teaches managing a network and using mobile agents which can move from one device to another in the environment and such agents being applications to diagnose, report or correct network conditions (See Col. 3, lines 46-64 and col. 4, lines 15-23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the managing and debugging of software objects of Boukobza with the mobile managing objects of Putzolu. This would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

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the art at the time of the invention because it allows for easier and more effective management of a network (See Putzolu, Col. 3, lines 48-54).

Conclusion

42. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following are closely related systems.

U.S. Patent 6,959,432 to Crocker

U.S. Patent 6,968,540 to Beck et al.

U.S. Patent 6,981,180 to Bailey et al.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph D. Manoskey whose telephone number is (571) 272-3648. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. (7:30am to 4pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Beausoliel can be reached on (571) 272-3645. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

December 17, 2006



Robert W. Bruns
Patent Attorney
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